

U.S. Sees Non-Nuclear Force Cuts as Test of Soviet Intentions

Cuts in non-nuclear forces throughout Europe are widely seen as a crucial test of Soviet intentions. Joseph Filchetti, IHT political correspondent, talked with Stephen Ledogar, head of the U.S. delegation to talks in Vienna on conventional arms control, about the outlook for these negotiations.

Q. Is the momentum slipping out of East-West efforts to start conventional disarmament talks?

A. A convoy was not able to go faster than the slowest ship, and right now the slowest ship is the Soviet Union, which is not forthcoming about certain issues in the Helsinki process, notably human rights. Since the Moscow summit, the Russians, for reasons we don't quite understand, are going back on previous commitments, trying to put the toothpaste back in the tube.

Q. Is the West demanding fresh Soviet concessions on human rights before discussing disarmament?

A. What we call "the mandate" for conventional stability talks must come out of the Vienna review conference on CSCE [Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe], but the conven-

tional talks themselves, once they begin, must be autonomous.

The allies are unanimous that there must be progress in all three baskets at the third CSCE review conference here in Vienna. Naturally, we try each time to make the Soviet Union live up to and expand its previous undertakings on freeing political prisoners, allowing freedom to emigrate, religious and political association.

Q. On the Western side, you said, the talks will be "autonomous." Will the 23 nations directly involved, mainly NATO and Warsaw Pact allies, ignore the 12 neutral and nonaligned nations in the CSCE?

A. The parties with troops and territories on the table should have the say-so about the outcome. Others should not be able to veto or change the outcome. Talks on force levels should proceed on their own merits, free from emotionally charged issues such as human rights and not up against the CSCE calendar. Also, we're headed for an international treaty that will be more binding than the usual CSCE arrangements.

To protect these virtues, we need, indeed, we require a degree of insulation. There are advantages to the CSCE

context. It was the condition for expanding the talks to all Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, and bringing in France and Spain. It recognizes the sec-

MONDAY Q&A

rity interests of other countries indirectly affected by these talks. There will be mutual reinforcement, too, with CSCE security programs such as confidence-building measures.

Q. If you get a mandate, and the new talks were ready to start, what will happen to the talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions, which have been going on in Vienna for 15 years?

A. We would then see no reason to continue MBFR. I don't know exactly how they'll shut down, it could be the day the gavel falls opening a new conventional forum, or the week after, or a week before. But we're not going to conduct two negotiations side by side.

Q. Is the major remaining hurdle the need for the West to accept the Soviet Union's demand to limit Western superiority in combat aircraft in Europe?

A. It's a Soviet claim that we have superiority in what they call tactical-strike aircraft, or some kinds of helicop-

ters. But that depends on how you count and what you count. Let's first establish an orderly counting process and then we'll see.

We've already agreed with the East that the priority is forces, including weapons systems, capable of launching surprise attacks and sustaining large-scale offensive operations — that is, forces capable of seizing and holding ground — tanks, and artillery and the like.

In fact, you don't get a great deal of extra security from limiting aircraft, because of their mobility. They can be moved out of Europe and back in within hours.

But we're not ruling out discussions on aircraft.

Q. Is there a U.S.-Soviet understand-

ing about how to deal with "dual-capable" aircraft?

A. In the run-up to the Moscow summit, the Soviets have alleged we reached an understanding, but we've constantly told them that there will be no U.S.-Soviet side deals on missile issues. It seems to be an obsession of theirs to want to turn European conventional arms control into bilateral negotiations. We're glad to talk with them in broad terms to

help them understand NATO's concerns, but the negotiations themselves are up to the two alliances.

On the issues of weapons that can fire conventional or nuclear or chemical or whatever, the alliance is saying that such systems will not be excluded. But we don't want to single out a subset or special category of conventional systems. That could turn the talks into disguised nuclear disarmament talks. We don't want to slip toward a "third zero" that would eliminate more nuclear systems, or a demilitarized Europe. How do you say, we're not excluding anything, but we don't want to single out some kinds of weapons?

Q. Does the United States know what it wants in these talks?

A. Yes, but I'm not sure we've translated where we want to go into concrete and detailed proposals that have full allied support. We're making progress, and Western coherence is there.

If the Eastern side quickly completed the necessary movement, an early deadline could help us cut through the few outstanding issues. We could have an East-West mandate ready by the end of July and Western proposals ready to put on the table by September.

WORLD BRIEFS

Rights Group Plans Concert Tour

LONDON (Reuters) — Amnesty International announced plans Sunday for a worldwide concert tour to promote human rights, with stars including Bruce Springsteen, Sting, Peter Gabriel and Youssou N'Dour.

The six-week "Human Rights Now" tour, which will mark the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations General Assembly, will open Sept. 2 in London and will visit 20 cities in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas. At each site, the main core of performers will be joined by local artists.

Confirmation of sites for the tour have been received so far from France, Italy, Costa Rica, Canada, the United States, Brazil and Argentina. Negotiations are still under way on locations in Africa, Asia and in Eastern Europe. The tour will not include South Africa.

China Seeks Soviet Aid on Cambodia

BELING (Reuters) — China hopes that the Soviet Union will set the stage for a Chinese-Soviet summit meeting by inducing Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia soon, Prime Minister Li Peng said Sunday.

The Xinhua news agency quoted Mr. Li as having told Japanese journalists that Cambodia was still the main obstacle to a normalization of relations between Beijing and Moscow. Therefore, he said, China hopes the Soviet Union will make efforts to create the necessary conditions for a meeting of the leaders.

Mr. Li was quoted as having said that it was impossible for the Vietnamese troops to stay on in Cambodia "without economic support from the Soviet Union." He added, "So the Soviet Union can do something by urging Vietnam to withdraw."

100,000 Join in Czech Pilgrimage

LEVOCA, Czechoslovakia (Reuters) — More than 100,000 Roman Catholics joined Sunday in a pilgrimage to underline the strength of their church, which has become more outspoken recently in demanding greater freedom from the Communist authorities.

Most of the Catholics made the pilgrimage on foot, led by youths carrying crucifixes. They jammed roads into this medieval eastern town.

"We are unfortunately not able to greet Pope John Paul II as the most honored pilgrim here," Monsignor Stefan Garaj, the local apostolic administrator, said at the gathering. The Communist leadership refuses to allow a visit by the pontiff despite invitations by the country's prime, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek.

It is really at a standstill," said Mr. Salinas, who has been recently in an influential political and cultural journal, "if the weight of opinion will have in the legislative branch."

Whether Mr. Salinas will be able to guide the process of change, and a guide that allows his party to do in a way that the country's dominant

parties will be the central question of Mexican political life for the next six years.

Interest in the congressional election is running unusually high, so strong under the Mexican

system that the legislative branch is subordinate to the executive

and in the past played a largely

negligible role.

For one thing, this election is being more seriously contested than the one six years ago, when

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BRIEFS

His Concert Tour

International announced plans to promote human rights, with a "Now" tour, which will mark the International Human Rights by the week of Sept. 2 in London and will visit the Americas. At each site, the tour has been received so far in the United States, Brazil and Argentina on locations in Africa, Asia and Australia.

Get Aid on Cambodia

Hopes that the Soviet Union will meet by inducing Vietnamese Prime Minister Li Peng said Sunday that the main obstacle to a meeting in Moscow. Therefore, he said, China's efforts to create the necessary conditions for a Cambodia "without economic support" added, "So the Soviet Union can withdraw."

Czech Pilgrimage

(Reuters) — More than 100,000 Czechs are underlining the strength of their opposition recently in demanding greater autonomy. The pilgrimage on foot, led by the Czechoslovakian government, is taking place in this medieval castle where Pope John Paul II is staying. The Communist leadership has invited the Czechoslovakian government to the castle.

Bolster Asia Stability

Japan's defense chief said that his nation and trade in Southeast Asia to be scaled back its military presence, and the general of Japan's Defense Agency, on Saturday with Prime Minister Toshio Nakagawa, the official said, that Japan was willing to maintain the stability of Southeast Asia, despite concern that the U.S. presence is diluted for economic reasons.

EL UPDATE

for European Airport

European airports were closed on the weekend waiting to get off cause of congestion at Mediterranean airports. The increase in charter flights, airline traffic control system, an effort to take off London's Gatwick airport in Britain, and Birmingham's, that domestic flights were leaving with a constant problem with delays, though France reported long delays in traffic, the situation was reported.

Thousands of vacationers were stranded as flights were delayed. Barcelona's traffic, up to two hours. At the other port reported two-hour delays in Britain.

a 2d Bosphorus Bridge

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, seeking Asia and Europe on Sunday, was built by a Turkish-Japanese consortium (3 miles downstream) in 1972, the bridge is not yet finished, half of the bridge, about four of its eight lanes, the first bridge, designed for 1980, about 120,000.

Security Is Criticized

The Soviet aviation minister, V. V. Serebryakov, has expressed concern over the safety of flights and called for greater vigilance.

Measures we take have a limited effect, the newspaper Tass said.

News services and explosives were seized.

Offices will be closed on Saturday and their dependents will be at home.

Government, London, Paris, Rome, Brussels, Venezuela, Mexico.

Al Mawarid, Beirut, Lebanon.

In Reforms, China Is Ahead of Russia

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Although Mikhail S. Gorbachev is making headlines with his proposals for radical reform of the Soviet state, the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, has pressed ahead more quietly with economic changes that are as daring and controversial as those advanced by Mr. Gorbachev but that have surpassed the Soviets in producing real gains.

As the Chinese have moved to develop their economy first, the Soviets have focused on changing their political life. Moscow is far ahead in what Mr. Gorbachev calls pragmatism, or openness, to discussion of new political ideas. But the Chinese, who a few decades ago deferred to the Soviets, now lead the Communist world in economic change.

Chinese economists argue that by loosening economic restraints while maintaining firm political control, Mr. Deng has brought real opportunities and improvements in living standards for many Chinese. Chinese peasants enjoyed a dramatic expansion of income and the ability to purchase consumer goods soon after Mr. Deng introduced internal reforms in the late 1970s. Mr. Gorbachev's economic reforms, launched after he took power in 1985, have yet to produce any tangible results for Soviet citizens. Chinese economists say.

While refusing to allow the kind of political openness Mr. Gorbachev is trying to foster, the Chinese are now taking tentative steps toward another stage of their economic reforms — changing China's irrational, heavily subsidized pricing system to bring prices closer to market costs.

Mr. Gorbachev told The Washington Post in May that the Soviets were three years away from introducing price reform.

Because of the inflation it creates, price reform is likely to be the most traumatic of all the changes Mr. Deng and his colleagues have made in the centralized economic system China adopted from the Soviet Union in the 1950s. Many economists regard price reform as the key to all other reforms.

In the Soviet Union, Mr. Gorbachev has found widespread resistance to economic reform by bureaucrats and others who are comfortable and fear losing their position. He has been forced to try to broaden his base by loosening political controls and encouraging debate, Chinese analysts say.

Mr. Deng, on the other hand, has developed a much broader consensus behind him. Aside from being a revolutionary founder, Mr. Deng was able to start his reforms in the countryside, where the peasants were eager to work once some of

the economic restrictions on them were lifted.

Since the late 1970s, the Chinese have been implementing reforms that the Soviets are only beginning to experiment with: contracting land, allowing free markets, giving more responsibility to factory managers, permitting limited forms of private enterprise, and opening the economy to joint ventures with foreign capitalists.

Several analysts in Beijing said the Chinese have the advantage of more economic and ideological flexibility than the Soviets.

In China, the choice and fanaticism of the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76 made many Chinese distrust ideology and inclined to pursue their own self-interest in a practical way.

Mr. Deng, China's supreme pragmatist, demonstrated this spring just how far China had departed from orthodox ideology when he told Mozambique's president, Joachim Chissano: "Judging by China's experience, I advise you not to adopt socialism, at least not vague and unclearly principled socialism."

In contrast, when Soviet economists last year visited Shanghai's fledgling stock exchange, which deals with only a handful of stocks, one of the Soviets exclaimed in horror: "This is capitalism!"

The key difference, say some of Beijing's Soviet-watchers, is the nature of what motivates the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

Although China has a long history of bureaucratic controls, it also has a history of family farms and private entrepreneurs.

But new tensions are testing China. Decentralization has led to corruption, unrestrained spending, and a sense that things may be spinning out of control. Price inflation, which reached an estimated annual rate of 15 percent in the first quarter of this year, is causing widespread dissatisfaction, particularly in the cities.

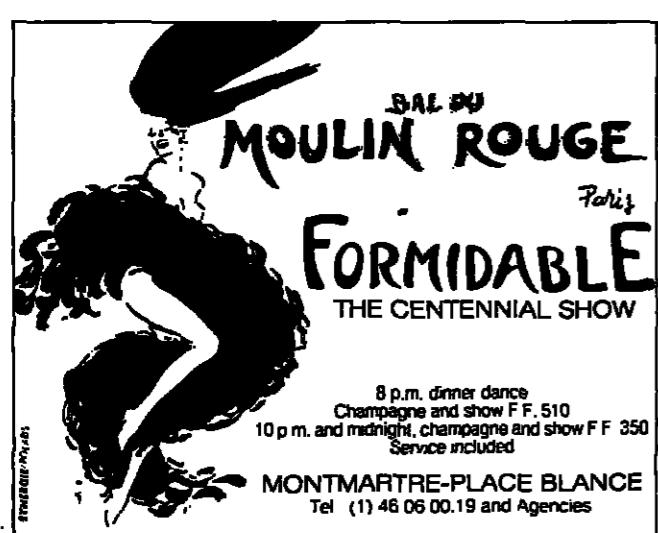
A recent survey conducted by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences of more than 2,000 residents in 33 cities showed that more than 80 percent of urban workers felt their status had dropped to the bottom ranks as a result of reforms that have given peasants and private businesses more power.

"These disgruntled feelings could become bitter and contagious, posing a seemingly insurmountable barrier to reform," the Xinhua news agency said June 22.

Indian President to Moscow

NEW DELHI — President Rama swamy Venkataaraman of India will start a seven-day visit to the Soviet Union on July 6.

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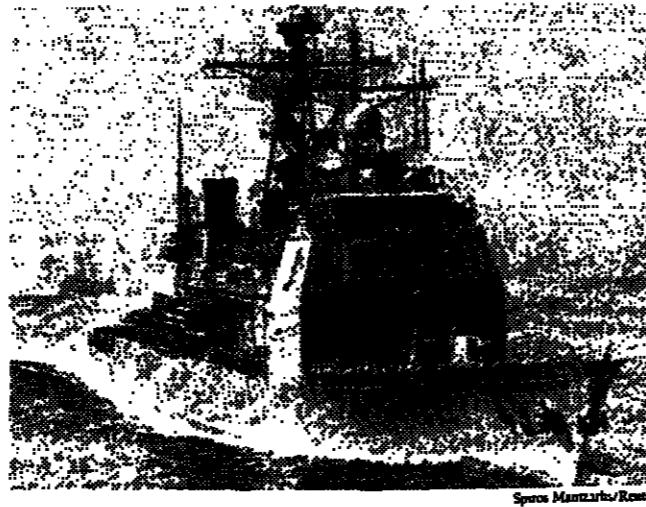
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The U.S. cruiser Vincennes in the Strait of Hormuz on Friday.

A Heavily Armed U.S. Ship

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Vincennes, the Aegis cruiser that downed the Iranian airliner Sunday with a surface-to-air missile, is one of the U.S. Navy's most heavily armed ships.

It was sent to the Gulf region two months ago, primarily in response to Iran's preparation of a permanent Iranian Silkworm missile site, U.S. officials had reported last week.

The Vincennes is equipped with the U.S. Navy's most sophisticated anti-missile weaponry and latest-model radar.

The standard missile, the missile used against the Iranian plane, is described by the Pentagon as "one of the most reliable in the navy's inventory." It is designed for use against missiles, ships and aircraft.

The range and speed of the 14-foot 7-inch weapon are classified.

The Vincennes has a speed in excess of 30 knots, is 563 feet long, displaces 9,600 tons fully loaded, can carry two helicopters, and is armed with Harpoon as well as the (W.P. AP)

Standard missiles, anti-submarine rockets, 5-inch guns, and two Phalanx close-in, rapid-fire guns for use against anti-ship missiles.

Lieutenant General George B. Crist, the head of the U.S. Central Command, said Thursday that the cruiser would be ordered to fire against any Silkworm missile launched, regardless of its target.

He said that the Vincennes had been stationed near the mouth of the Gulf to protect shipping against Silkworms to be based later this year in a concrete-and-earth bunker under construction at Kuheh.

He said the cruiser was also moved to the region because of increased activity by Iranian fighter planes.

Iran's Chinese-made Silkworms have a 1,100-pound (500-kilogram) warhead. They have been considered one of the primary threats to stopping of the Gulf region.

None of Iran's Silkworms anti-ship missiles were reported to be involved in the fighting Sunday in the Gulf. (W.P. AP)

SOVIETS: The Decisive Point

(Continued from page 1)

him the necessary mandate to start down that road.

But at times it was hard not to see a "dreamlike quality" to the event, a feeling, expressed indirectly by dozens of delegates who took the floor, that Mr. Gorbachev was preoccupied with important but not burning issues.

One after another, delegates used their allotted 15 minutes at the lectern not to debate the fine points of Mr. Gorbachev's political proposals, or even their broad outline, but instead to make impassioned appeals for getting the economy moving.

Viktor A. Yarin, a worker at a rolling mill, gave voice to common frustration when he asked, referring to the program of economic reconstruction, "Where is pers-

troika?" The situation with food has not changed except now there are coupons for sugar," he said. "Meat is still unavailable, industrial goods have disappeared in some places. Understand me correctly. I do not say all this to build up tension but to express to the delegates the pain that tortures all the workers."

For Mr. Gorbachev, who has faced opposition to reform at every turn, a reordering of the political system now seems an indispensable way — perhaps the only way — of unlocking the initiative and energy that the Soviet system has so successfully suppressed.

Like his campaign to increase openness and democracy, reorganizing the political system is largely a means to an end — economic reconstruction and renewal.

At one point, clearly frustrated

that delegates were not interested in discussing political reorganization, Mr. Gorbachev sternly warned, "We do not reform the political system, all our initiatives, the whole massive task we have undertaken, will grind to a halt."

No doubt, genuine reform of the political system would pave the way for an economic rejuvenation, but it is a long-term strategy that will not resolve the pressing short-term problems that cripple the country — a system of subsidized prices, backward technology, unproductive work force, absence of free incentives.

There were moments during the week when Mr. Gorbachev sounded uncharacteristically like an impractical visionary, and the Russian penchant for intense but unpragmatic intellectual debate was played out on a grand scale.

Now, nearly three and a half years after coming to power, Mr. Gorbachev has tackled so many problems and started so many initiatives that it is difficult to see how they can all be managed let alone guided to completion.

In the meantime, the lines are not growing any shorter and the other numbering hardships of Soviet life are not getting any easier.

The conference gave Mr. Gorbachev a renewed mandate for reform, and rewrote the book on Soviet political discourse, but just how far he got in actually reshaping the political system will depend on how the conference resolutions are implemented and, most of all, on whether they will encounter the same resistance as so many of his other programs for change.

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PLANE: U.S. Navy, in Error, Shoots Down an Iranian Airliner Over Gulf

(Continued from page 1)
from a Danish merchant vessel, the Karameh Maestr, that was being harassed by Iranian gunboats in the Strait of Hormuz, the Pentagon said. The Elmer Montgomery dispersed the Iranian craft with a warning shot.

The U.S. Navy had ordered the Vincennes into the area because of a perceived increased air threat, and because an underground Silkworm missile base that is scheduled to become operational on the Strait of Hormuz by fall. General George B. Crist, commander of the U.S. Central Command, said earlier this week.

Admiral Crowe said that the Vincennes had been hit by two surface-to-air missiles fired by the Iranian air force.

"If a country's going to wage combat operations in a certain area and then send a commercial airliner in there during that," Admiral Crist said, "of course it's an accident waiting to happen."

"If airliners do not pay attention to these instructions and the guidance that we've put out and the warnings that we've put out, then that will bring problems."

■ Plane Exploded in Sky

The official Islamic Republic News Agency said the Iran Air jet had been hit by two U.S. missiles minutes after leaving Iran for Dubai. The Associated Press reported from Manama, Bahrain.

All the passengers were believed to have been killed after the plane

"exploded in the sky," the Iranian agency said. The report was monitored in Nicosia, Cyprus.

"Eyewitnesses on Hengham Island and Iranian military forces in the Persian Gulf all clearly saw the passenger plane hit by two surface-to-air missiles fired by the American warships," the agency said.

The airliner was on a routine 150-mile trip between Iran's coastal city of Bandar Abbas and Dubai, the Iranian press agency said.

The Tehran radio, monitored in Cyprus, said: "America's crime is... new evidence of American crimes and misdeeds, crimes which expose America's nature more than ever before."

The Gulf air corridor is one of the world's busiest, despite the hazards of flying over the waterway where Iran and Iraq have been at war for nearly eight years.

The Iranian press agency said that navy divers found pieces of wreckage on the Gulf floor "showing that the plane had been hit by a missile, and 110 bodies had been recovered."

On May 17, 1987, the U.S. frigate Stark was hit in the Gulf by a missile fired by an Iraqi warplane, and 37 crew members died. Iraq said the attack was a mistake, and President Reagan said at that time that such a mistake "must never be repeated."

On the reassignment, which became effective Friday, some of the crew announced. Some Korean families with them suggested that Mr. Rob had instigated some of the promotions to consolidate his hold over the military, which includes many officers loyal to Gen. Cho Hyun. Mr. Rob's predecessor, Gen. Cho, had served under Mr. Rob.

At the recent environment, which was held in the Persian Gulf, the U.S. Navy has been alerting our forces to indications that Iranian units might attempt to carry out attacks against our forces over the July 4 holiday period.

Government officials have previously denied allegations that the reassignment control policy includes pregnancy control and sterilization.

South Korean Military Has First Big Shift of Command Under Roh

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A large-scale shift of military commanders has taken place in South Korea's armed forces, the first since President Roh Tae Woo took office in February.

Any changes in military posts come under close scrutiny in South Korea because of the powerful influence the military has exercised over political developments in the past. Because of the secrecy surrounding most military affairs in South Korea, however, it was not immediately clear what political effect the changes might have.

The reassessments, which became effective Friday, were not publicly announced. Some Koreans familiar with them suggested that Mr. Roh had instigated some of the promotions to consolidate his hold over the military, which includes many officers loyal to Chun Doo Hwan, Mr. Roh's predecessor.

On May 17, 1987, the U.S. missile fired by an Iraqi warplane, killing 37 crew members, said the attack was a mistake, but President Reagan said it was "such a mistake" that never

happened again.

At least three two-star generals who had served under Mr. Roh

when he commanded the army's 9th Division were given strategic posts, these sources said.

But two Westerners who also knew about the shifts said that Mr. Roh had been exercising far less political control over the military than any of his predecessors, and that he has not insisted upon approving individual promotions and retirements.

"There are strong signs that Mr. Roh is decentralizing and democratizing the government," said one Westerner knowledgeable about Korean politics.

"He has enjoined his cabinet officers to indeed run their ministries," the Westerner said. "As for military promotions, he has shown a strong wish that promotions be handled by promotions boards, and most don't have to go by the Blue House." The presidential residence is known as the Blue House.

One Westerner who monitors the South Korean military said that the shift probably reflected both the normal course of promotion and retirement in the military and the understandable desire of a leader to promote officers he knows and trusts.

"I don't think you have to choose between either interpretation," he said. "We don't see anything drastic or alarming here."

Many of the reassessments involved two-star generals at the level of division commander, rather than the highest-ranking four-star generals. The allegiance of division commanders was critical when Mr. Chun, assisted by Mr. Roh, a division commander himself, engineered a military coup in December 1979.

It was not clear how many officers were affected by the reassessments, although reports indicated that dozens were involved, and one estimate ran as high as 80.

Mr. Roh has come under severe criticism lately, both from the more liberal wing of his own party and from opposition politicians, for failing to push through political changes fast enough. The reassessments might make him more confident of his ability to pick up the pace of change, although the military is not the only group to oppose change.

"Mr. Roh has to be careful," the Westerner who monitors the military said. "There are a lot of people around who are frightened and alarmed by rapid change."

Official statements have said the bandits have been totally wiped out" and that the situation in the North of the country is "very normal." The government has not



Pope John Paul II praying Sunday at the canonization of two saints in St. Peter's Basilica.

Pope Warns Followers of Lefebvre And Promises to Meet Their Needs

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II has warned followers of Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre that they will be excommunicated if they stay with the defiant prelate, but he promised the church will meet their traditionalist needs if they remain loyal to the papacy.

The Vatican also announced that Monsignor Antonio de Castro Mayer, a Brazilian prelate who assisted Archbishop Lefebvre in consecrating four bishops to take charge of his traditionalist movement, had been excommunicated.

Archbishop Lefebvre and the four prelates were excommunicated Thursday after he defied the pope and performed the consecrations without his approval. The consecration led to the first church schism in 118 years.

"No one should ignore that formal adhesion to the schism constitutes a grave offense to God and leads to excommunication established by the right of the church,"

the pope said in his first public statement on the case since the consecrations in Ecône, Switzerland.

In an apostolic letter to bishops, he urged Archbishop Lefebvre's followers to "fulfill the serious obligation to remain united with the vicar of Christ in the unity of the church." He also asked the followers of Archbishop Lefebvre not to continue to sustain his movement "in any way."

To those wishing to remain faithful to the papacy, John Paul promised to guarantee their traditionalist needs, giving special attention to Archibishop Lefebvre's Priests of the 16th-century Tridentine Mass.

"This despair is felt particularly by the successor of Peter," the pope said, adding that this was so "even if the number of people directly involved in these events is small."

In another development, John Paul canonized two saints on Sunday in a ceremony in St. Peter's Basilica. The new saints are Rose Philippine Duchesne, a 19th-century French missionary nun, and Silvère de Roxas, a 16th-century Spanish priest.

Soviet Marshal to Visit Cuba

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet armed forces chief, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, will make an official visit to Cuba in the first half of July, the Tass press agency reported. The Tass report on Saturday did not say whether the trip would be made before or after Marshal Akhromeyev's upcoming U.S. visit, which begins Tuesday.

Somalia Regime Faces Collapse as Rebels Gain

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — The U.S.-backed government of Somalia is facing an unprecedented military challenge from rebel forces and appears to be in danger of collapse, according to sources who were recently inside the country.

In the past month, a rebel army of about 10,000 men has engaged government soldiers in heavy fighting in several major Northern towns, these sources said. They said the rebels, members of the Somali National Movement, appear to have enough arms, ammunition and civilian support to wage a protracted guerrilla war.

Observers said the war has caused as many as 10,000 deaths in the past four weeks. The fighting has razed a number of towns and triggered a flood of refugees into bordering Ethiopia.

A spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said Friday that about 5,000 Northern Somalis have fled across the border in recent weeks.

The government of President Mohammed Siad Barre, which grants the U.S. military landing rights in Somalia and, in return, receives about \$75 million a year in American economic and military assistance, has denied the seriousness of the recent rebel challenge.

Official statements have said the bandits have been totally wiped out" and that the situation in the North of the country is "very normal." The government has not

allowed foreign journalists into the country since late May.

In Washington, the Somali ambassador, Abdullah Ahmed Adou, said Friday that the North was "totally calm, peaceful and under the control of the Somali government."

However, sources recently in the country paint a picture of an embattled, dictatorial and highly unpopular government that is arbitrarily detaining and sometimes executing suspected rebel sympathizers.

At the same time, these sources said, Mr. Siad Barre's regime is struggling to lead a dispirited army that has been weakened by desertion and by defection to the rebel cause.

Somalia has been ruled for nearly 19 years by Mr. Siad Barre, who is believed to be about 80 years old. He came to power in a military coup and has long been viewed by Western diplomats as an autocratic but wily manipulator of Somalia's many rival clans.

In recent years, however, Mr. Siad Barre has been showing the effects of age and ill health. Diplomats and Westerners who have served in his government say the president no longer seems capable of building the stabilizing coalitions that in the past have divided power and patronage among various clan leaders.

An Amnesty spokesman, Martin Hill, said Friday that many of the detainees were prominent business and political leaders who had no connection to the rebel cause.

In order to recruit the soldiers

needed to counter the rebel offensive in the North, the government has detained several hundred Isak, both in the North and in the Southern capital of Mogadishu, according to the human-rights organization, Amnesty International.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Question Still Open

The question of the century has been whether a full-blown totalitarian system, such as the one imposed by the Communist Party in the Soviet Union, could be transformed or at least substantially changed from within. No answer has yet been given, but the party conference held last week in Moscow demonstrated that the question is still open. This is a lot more than you could say up until fairly recently when Mikhail Gorbachev started breaking the crockery.

At the conference, unimaginably spontaneous things went on in a setting where the stage directions ("all rise," "stormy applause") used to be given by the party command. The icons of the historical Soviet past were assailed. Sitting Politburo members were told they had outstayed their time. A dismissed Politburo member was allowed to argue his case for returning to favor. The general secretary himself was challenged to make his program work. Delegates were accused of criminality. Angry protests were made against the workings of the system. Many of these astonishments, moreover, were televised live: Soviet viewers were let in directly on what their rulers do to an extent unheard of before.

Although much of what happened is still unknown, it is clear enough that Mr. Gorbachev created a format (the party conference) and used a technique (unprecedented openness, or *glasnost*) which he hoped would undermine resistance to his reform. Some part of the resultant convulsion could have been planned or predicted, but much of what he was doing had to be a sheer gamble. He was risking, moreover, much more than an unusual and, by Soviet convention, unseemly display of public disorder in high places.

He was taking the chance that the turmoil of accusations, quarrels, counterattacks and reassessments that were the stuff of the meeting would show up the party for all to see as an organization unfit to hold power, or at least unfit to hold it in the unwatched, unchallenged and unaccountable ways. On

the other side was risk, too. For when the party's ways are changed — and that is what the week's struggle was about — the political system becomes something very different in its nature, in its operation and in the expectations people have for it, at home and abroad. Two kinds of "success" are possible in this sort of exercise. One is reaching the leadership's final goals. Mr. Gorbachev has not done this, and he may not even know where he is going; certainly he is hard put to manage the process he has set loose. The other is unhooking the system from its old moorings. This Mr. Gorbachev has done to a considerable extent. He has accomplished the feat of forcing the political system to take up his agenda of all-consuming change. The system is now in something resembling a float.

Not, of course, a completely free float. If there was an unmistakable giddiness on view in Moscow last week, there also remains in place, available for use in a cynical restoration, the machinery of a controlled system: an apparatus of compulsion and persuasion, habits of Communist rule (and the Russian past). As much as Westerners would like to believe that democratic impulses, even when they appear in utterly improbable circumstances, are irreversible, no one can be sure of that. The turmoil and the promise (and the power of Mr. Gorbachev) could yet come to an abrupt end. Certainly he has risked all of this.

But it is also apparent from what has gone on so far, especially in the turbulence of the televised party conference, that movement within totalitarian systems is possible, that history, even under the most thorough of repressions, does not come to a halt, that pressures for reform cannot be stamped out forever. And the implication of that is that even if this movement comes to grief or stops far short of what people in the West hope for it, the process will recur in the future. The instincts it has activated in the Soviet Union will always be there.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

No Place for Ceausescu

Even as Stalinism's disastrous legacies come under attack in Moscow, the old tyrannical style flourishes in Romania. Nicolae Ceausescu's harsh 20-year rule has turned one of Europe's traditional breadbaskets into a land of legendary deprivation. He has razed acres of ancient houses and churches in Bucharest, its once elegant capital, to make a parade ground. Now he pushes a program to destroy half the nation's villages and move their inhabitants into new "agro-industrial" centers.

Mr. Ceausescu is unmoved by the pleas of those whose carved fences, ancestral cemeteries and family homes will be plowed under. He touts the gain in food production promised by converting the land now occupied by 6,000 to 7,000 "non-viable" small villages to agriculture. Yet Romania already has Europe's lowest population density; it suffers no shortage of tillable land.

Even so, Romanians are hungry. They are also cold in winter, thanks to severe fuel rationing. They are grateful even for 30-watt light bulbs. And they are brutally repressed day to day. This state of affairs is the direct result of Mr. Ceausescu's corrupt, nepotistic, megalomaniac rule. First his grandiose pro-

jects piled up unsupportable levels of foreign debt. Then he managed to halve the indebtedness by imposing unimaginably severe austerity. Now, he wants to tighten his iron control more by destroying the villages.

Mr. Ceausescu used to win plaudits in the West for his occasional departures from Moscow's foreign policy dictates. No more. His brutalities have broken even the steady unanimity among East bloc nations, where he is now openly criticized.

Last year, when he again tightened fuel rationing, thousands took to the streets in Brasov, Romania's second largest city. Even some among the Communist Party elite assayed tentative criticism. But the rioters were met with tanks, dogs and tear gas. Romanians, beaten down by years of repression, have been mostly quiet since.

Quiet is just what others should not be. Mr. Ceausescu has headed off likely U.S. trade sanctions, but only by ending Romania's favored trade status itself. Other forms of leverage are needed, too. His Stalin-style contempt for human rights, cultural legacies and foreign opinion have no place in today's Europe, East or West.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reform Talk in Mexico

It's not quite perestroika, but an entrenched party and keeper of the orthodox flame is challenged by a new leader who urges bold democratic reform to rescue a tottering system. As in the Soviet Union, this challenge comes not from the opposition but from within the ruling party.

Wednesday's presidential election ends Mexico's hottest campaign in decades. Carlos Salinas de Gortari, candidate of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI, is heavily favored. He has signaled a welcome willingness to break with exhausted policies and halt the electoral manipulations that have damaged Mexico's reputation in the United States. At last Latin America's gathering wave of democratic change seems to be reaching its second largest country.

Traditionally, Mexican elections are orchestrated. The PRI sees itself as the official heir to Mexico's 1910 social revolution. Operating through mass organizations of workers, peasants and the middle class, it has manipulated patronage, the news media and the ballot box to assure victory in every presidential, senatorial or gubernatorial election since 1929. Its grip on the presidency still appears secure. Six years ago its candidate pulled more than 70 percent. This year, polls show Mr. Salinas favored by more than 50 percent in a three-way race with Cuauhtemoc Cárdenas on the populist left and Manuel Clouthier on the pro-business right.

While he can probably count on riding the PRI machine to victory, the odds that he can restructure that machine are long. Thousands of ward, village and local union bosses see no reason to alter a system which enhances their power even though it hobbles the economy and alienates intellectuals, business and the poor.

Some of the disenchanted have rallied to Mr. Cárdenas, son and political heir of a populist president of the 1930s, or to Mr. Clouthier, a fervent preacher of the free enterprise gospel. Mr. Salinas hopes his message of modernism, efficiency and pluralism will begin to recover some of this lost support. By heading his pleas to respect the integrity of the electoral process, his party can give him a strong start.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Gauge of Mexican Progress

If Mexico's economy is looking up, its political future is not. The clearest evidence of this is that the winner of Wednesday's presidential election has been known for nine months. He is Carlos Salinas de Gortari, candidate of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). Mr. Salinas is just 40. He thinks of himself as the embodiment of a new generation, with a sound grasp of economics,

three degrees from Harvard and children at Mexico City's Japanese school. Will he now open up Mexico's politics as efficiently as he has helped [President Miguel] de la Madrid to start opening up its economy? Here is a rough test of change. If he is said to have won more than 60 percent of the vote when it was announced, there has been widespread fraud; if he is awarded less than 55 percent, consider this election pretty clean.

— The Economist (London).

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OPINION

For a Federated State in the Holy Land

By Yehudi Menuhin

The writer has been a concert violinist for 65 years.

LONDON — The dream of a Jewish state in the Holy Land, as conceived by Theodor Herzl, was oblivious of an Arab reality. Even today, a majority in Israel would like to treat this reality as a merely temporary impediment to the development and the stability of a sovereign state.

This dream has become a living nightmare in recent months, as the problem of containing or circumventing the Arab reality has reached the shooting and harassing stage, which by definition is both impermanent and unstable.

With Israel already so extraordinarily varied in race and temperament, I am convinced that beyond the childlike dream and the current nightmare there exists the adult and mature vision of a strong and just state. It would be independent of foreign powers (which seem intent mainly on providing arms and wielding selective influence on their client

peoples) and capable of giving inspiration not only to the Middle East but to the whole world.

In my very humble opinion, a federal sovereign state is the only possible sovereign state that could incorporate both the dream and the reality. Various formulas for federation have been presented by Arab and Jew alike in that excellent journal, The New Outlook. The advantages accruing from adopting and formulating such a vision as I am proposing would be almost incalculable.

These would include the collapse of all opposition to Israel and the indubitable development of a strong, integrated federal state which would become as balanced and stable, as prosperous, as Switzerland, and which might perhaps prefigure an eventual Middle East community of states. May we

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New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NOTES					
Civis 8	\$100	1993	1/4	100.10	— Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Denominations \$100,000.
Britannia Building Society	£ 50	1993	1/4	100	— Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. Denominations £10,000.
Lloyds Bank	£ 150	1998	1/4	100	— Over 3-month Libor, but spread over Libor may vary each quarter. Redemable at par or on every interest payment date. Average life 8 years. Fees not disclosed.
Residential Properties Securities II	£200	2018	0.325	100	— Over 3-month Libor until 1998 and 1/4 over thereafter. Average life 7 years. Fees 0.50%. Denominations £100,000.
Société du Tunnel Routier sous le Mont Blanc	FF 150	1997	3/16	99.95	— Over 3-month Libor, unless letter is at least 14 over 3-month Libor, in which case interest will be 14 over Libor. Callable at par in 1998. Fees 0.50%.
Konsolits-Osaka-Panlido	Y 5,000	1993	0.05	101%	— Over the Japanese long-term prime rate, semiannually. Callable and redeemable in 1991, with redemption amount and end of maturity linked to the performance of the Nikkei 225 stock index. Fees 1.50%. Denominations 100 million yen.
FIXED-COUPON					
C. Italo Finance	\$ 50	1993	9 1/4	101%	— Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
State Bank of Victoria	\$100	1993	9 1/4	101%	— Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
Swedish Export Credit	\$250	1993	9	101 1/2	99.70 Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
Toyota Motor Finance	\$200	1991	8 1/4	101	— Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
Von Ommersen Ceteco	DM 100	1993	5 1/4	100	97.65 Noncallable. Fees 2%.
WestLB Finance (Curacao)	DM 200	1991	4 1/4	100%	— Noncallable private placement. Fees not disclosed.
Philips Gloeilampenfab.	DF 300	1993	6	100%	— Noncallable private placement.
Sofia Mortgage	CS 100	1993	10%	101 1/2	99.55 Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
Toyota Motor Credit	NZ\$ 60	1991	14	101%	99.65 Noncallable. Fees 1.50%.
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Y 10,000	1992	7 1/4	101%	— Callable and redeemable in 1991, with redemption amount and end of maturity linked to the performance of the Nikkei 225 stock index. Fees 1.50%.
Shopbank	Y 2,000	1993	2 1/4	101%	— Coupon will be 2.5% until 1990 and 4.5% thereafter. Noncallable. Fees 1.50%. Denominations 100 million yen.
Shopbank	Y 2,000	1993	2	101%	— Coupon will be 2% until 1991, 4.5% in 1990 and 4.5% thereafter. Noncallable. Fees 1.50%. Denominations 100 million yen.
EQUITY-LINKED					
Best Denki	\$200	1993	4 1/4	100	97.50 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 2,050 yen per share and of 131.70 yen per dollar. Fees 2.50%.
Diesel Kiki	\$120	1993	open	100	97.75 Coupon indicated or 4.50%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 25% premium. Fees 2.50%. Terms to be set July 7.
Itoham Foods	\$120	1993	4 1/4	100	98.00 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 1,610 yen per share and of 133.70 yen per dollar. Fees 2.50%.
Mutow	\$ 50	1993	open	100	— Coupon indicated or 4.50%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 25% premium. Fees 2.50%. Terms to be set July 5.
NHK Spring	\$100	1993	open	100	98.50 Coupon indicated or 4.50%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 25% premium. Fees 2.50%. Terms to be set July 6.
Nippon Electric Glass	\$120	1993	open	100	98.50 Coupon indicated or 4.50%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 25% premium. Fees 2.50%. Terms to be set July 7.
Nippon Steel	\$600	1992	open	100	103.00 Coupon indicated or 3.50%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 25% premium. Fees 2.50%. Terms to be set July 6.
Nippon Synthetic Chemical Industries	\$ 60	1993	open	100	99.00 Coupon indicated or 4.50%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 25% premium. Fees 2.50%. Terms to be set July 6.
Nippon Yakin Kogyo	\$ 70	1993	open	100	99.25 Coupon indicated or 4.50%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 25% premium. Fees 2.50%. Terms to be set July 6.
Nippon Yusen	\$200	1993	open	100	100.50 Coupon indicated or 4.50%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 25% premium. Fees 2.50%. Terms to be set July 6.
Nippon Yusen	\$100	1995	open	100	98.50 Coupon indicated or 3.50%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 25% premium. Fees 2.50%. Terms to be set July 6.
NTN Toyo Bearing	\$200	1993	4%	100	— Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 870 yen per share and of 131.70 yen per dollar. Fees 2.50%.
Prima Meat Packers	\$ 80	1993	4 1/4	100	100.00 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 870 yen per share and of 133.55 yen per dollar. Fees 2.50%.
Sanyo Special Steel	\$100	1993	open	100	99.25 Coupon indicated or 4.50%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 25% premium. Fees 2.50%. Terms to be set July 6.
Toagosei Chemical Industry	\$100	1993	4 1/4	100	99.25 Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares of 882 yen per share and of 133.70 yen per dollar. Fees 2.50%.
Tokai	\$ 50	1993	open	100	— Coupon indicated or 4.50%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares or an expected 25% premium. Fees 2.50%. Terms to be set July 7.
Santander Financial Issues	DM 125	1993	2 1/4	100	104.00 Noncallable. Also \$600,000 warrants, exercisable in 1989 and 1991 into shares of Banco Santander of 7,650 pesetas per share, a 5% premium. Fees 2.50%.
Compagnie Générale d'Électricité	ECU 250	1996	5 1/4	100	99.50 Convertible to 320 francs per share, a 12.5% premium, and of 6.57% francs per euro. Fees 2.50%.
Amcor	Aus 100	perpet	9	100	— Callable at par in 1998. Convertible at Aus 4.81 per share. Fees 2.50%.
TNT Pacific Finance	Aus 150	1998	open	100	— Coupon indicated or 9%. Callable at par in 1992. Convertible at an expected 15 to 16% premium. Fees 2.50%. Terms to be set July 6.
CIR Int'l	ml. 100,000	1998	7 1/4	100	99.50 Redemable at 125 in 1993 to yield 11.45%. Convertible at 6,600 lire per share, a 17% premium. Fees 2.50%.

EUROBONDS: Dollar Bandwagon Seems to Have Its Own Momentum

(Continued from first finance page)

Interest in equity or equity-linked instruments. But complaints are growing louder about the continued very heavy volume of warrant bonds from Japan, particularly as so many of the issuers are from companies totally unknown internationally.

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This week, S.G. Warburg is

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In the pure equity market, Finländ's Enso-Gutzeit, a forest products company 52 percent owned by the government, sold 7 million R shares, which carry one vote for every 10 shares.

In the floating-rate sector, Lloyds Bank was able to raise £150 million (\$255 million) through the sale of 10 year subordinated paper at very favorable terms — initially 1/4 point over the London interbank offered rate — thanks to a novel formula.

From the investor's point of view, this is essentially a three month piece of paper. At each bond reset date, Lloyds and Merrill Lynch, the lead manager, are to agree what the next margin over Libor should be. Failure to

reach agreement means the margin is set at 70 basis points over Libor. Any time the margin is below that maximum level, noteholders have the right to refuse to accept the coupon and can put the paper back to Merrill at the issue price of par.

While details have not been divulged, competitors suspected that Merrill underwrote the offering at a price somewhere between 25 and 75 basis points over Libor. Anytime Merrill sells paper at a price below the underwritten level it makes a profit. If it were obliged to market paper over the underwritten price, Merrill would run a loss.

For the Eurobond market overall, activity in the second quarter confirmed the first quarter's recovery from the depressed levels of the second half last year. Data come from the first six months modestly ahead of the \$84.86 billion arranged in the first half of last year.

Including foreign bonds sold in domestic markets, first-half volume of new issues, accounting for 14 percent of the global market. For the first half, sterling accounted for 13 percent of total new issues.

Bankers also reported good in-

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NASDAQ National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday. Jul. 1

	Sales In						Sales In				Sales In				
	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	100s	High	Low	Close	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	
A															
ABW Bd	171.16	155 ⁺	154 ⁺	154 ⁺	-	140.36	79.19	18 ⁺	18 ⁺	140.36	114.45	43 ⁺	43 ⁺	-	
ABS	311.1	291.1	271.1	271.1	-	206.10	264.34	21 ⁺	21 ⁺	206.10	102.10	14 ⁺	14 ⁺	-	
ACC Cp	298.34	273.2	31 ⁺	31 ⁺	-	203.24	140.14	14 ⁺	14 ⁺	203.24	125.12	12 ⁺	12 ⁺	-	
ADC s	3902.14	154 ⁺	161 ⁺	161 ⁺	-	91.12	67.12	12 ⁺	12 ⁺	91.12	7.74	7.74	7.74	-	
AEL	285.91	271.1	101 ⁺	101 ⁺	-	Beamer	384.36	240.74	154 ⁺	154 ⁺	Beamer	240.74	154 ⁺	154 ⁺	-
AIM Tel	55.49	51.1	51.1	51.1	-	Bechim s	586.36	745.74	745.74	745.74	Bechim s	745.74	745.74	745.74	-
AIRCOA	101.2.2	55.49	51.1	51.1	-	Bell	415.15	307.10	101 ⁺	101 ⁺	Bell	307.10	101 ⁺	101 ⁺	-
ALC Cn	229.17	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	BellIn	133.10	131.1	131.1	131.1	BellIn	131.1	131.1	131.1	-
AME	363.91	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	BellMr	25.16	15.16	15.16	15.16	BellMr	15.16	15.16	15.16	-
AST	662.15	157.1	157.1	157.1	-	BenJers	25.16	15.16	15.16	15.16	BenJers	15.16	15.16	15.16	-
AvonRi	10.10	1.0	169.10	169.10	-	BenSm	919.16	57.16	57.16	57.16	BenSm	57.16	57.16	57.16	-
Abime	34.4	112.97	112.97	112.97	-	Berkeley	3074.24	251.24	251.24	251.24	Berkeley	251.24	251.24	251.24	-
AbelInc	165.1	165.1	165.1	165.1	-	BerSm	12.16	10.16	10.16	10.16	BerSm	10.16	10.16	10.16	-
AcadIn	342.11	117 ⁺	116 ⁺	116 ⁺	-	BethKa	1.68	3.15	2205.10	2205.10	BethKa	2205.10	2205.10	2205.10	-
Acce	1	179.8	179.8	179.8	-	BewSm	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BewSm	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
Acetin	148.13	111 ⁺	111 ⁺	111 ⁺	-	Big	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	Big	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
Acetin	197.15	172 ⁺	172 ⁺	172 ⁺	-	Bieber	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	Bieber	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
ACMT	1.1	22.11	11 ⁺	11 ⁺	-	Bildner	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	Bildner	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AcmeSt	760.20	194 ⁺	194 ⁺	194 ⁺	-	Bindy	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	Bindy	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AcIaRi	1	3839.18	16 ⁺	16 ⁺	-	Binko	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	Binko	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AcIaSt	22.7	151 ⁺	151 ⁺	151 ⁺	-	BiLo	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BiLo	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AcIaSt	415.16	151 ⁺	151 ⁺	151 ⁺	-	BiMed	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BiMed	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
Actmed	2689.15	272 ⁺	272 ⁺	272 ⁺	-	Biomer	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	Biomer	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AcuSm	2144.26	272 ⁺	272 ⁺	272 ⁺	-	Biogen	4055.7	64	64	64	Biogen	64	64	64	-
AdacLb	11343.3	21 ⁺	21 ⁺	21 ⁺	-	Biome	4054.26	23	23	23	Biome	23	23	23	-
Adap	137.15	11 ⁺	11 ⁺	11 ⁺	-	Biopist	172.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	Biopist	1.1	1.1	1.1	-
Adap	1947.59	54 ⁺	54 ⁺	54 ⁺	-	Biosch	56	9	8	8	Biosch	8	8	8	-
AdingIn	1545.24	22 ⁺	22 ⁺	22 ⁺	-	Biote	418.24	177.24	177.24	177.24	Biote	177.24	177.24	177.24	-
AdisSv	10.10	876.29	26 ⁺	26 ⁺	-	Brock	20.00	6.2	176.2	176.2	Brock	176.2	176.2	176.2	-
AdobeS	3471.40	24 ⁺	24 ⁺	24 ⁺	-	Brod	24	14	3066.17	169.17	Brod	169.17	169.17	169.17	-
Adtec	419.1	419.1	419.1	419.1	-	BrodEl	200.0	1.9	191.11	191.11	BrodEl	191.11	191.11	191.11	-
AdvCir	122.12	82 ⁺	82 ⁺	82 ⁺	-	BrodEv	24	14	265.21	194.21	BrodEv	194.21	194.21	194.21	-
AdvRos	42.14	14 ⁺	14 ⁺	14 ⁺	-	BrodG	200.0	9	2984.21	83	BrodG	83	83	83	-
AdvSm	397.25	219 ⁺	219 ⁺	219 ⁺	-	BrodSm	774.21	3.16	774.21	3.16	BrodSm	3.16	3.16	3.16	-
AdvMg	104.74	74 ⁺	74 ⁺	74 ⁺	-	BrodSm	580.21	551.20	207.20	207.20	BrodSm	207.20	207.20	207.20	-
AdvMSv	187.15	142 ⁺	142 ⁺	142 ⁺	-	BrodW	24	14	576	576	BrodW	576	576	576	-
AdvPoly	124.9	97 ⁺	97 ⁺	97 ⁺	-	BrofC	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofC	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AdvSem	1013.3	372 ⁺	372 ⁺	372 ⁺	-	BrofD	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofD	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AdvTel	3158.19	14 ⁺	14 ⁺	14 ⁺	-	BrofE	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofE	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
Advanta	156.8	44 ⁺	44 ⁺	44 ⁺	-	BrofF	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofF	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
Advan	1394.4	44 ⁺	44 ⁺	44 ⁺	-	BrofG	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofG	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AdvoSv	544.37	33 ⁺	33 ⁺	33 ⁺	-	BrofH	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofH	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
Argon	1,080.2.6	92.11	41 ⁺	41 ⁺	-	BrofI	20.00	1.9	191.11	191.11	BrofI	191.11	191.11	191.11	-
Argys	948.16	11 ⁺	11 ⁺	11 ⁺	-	BrofJ	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofJ	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AtBh	648.13	13 ⁺	13 ⁺	13 ⁺	-	BrofK	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofK	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AgreW	1241.1	17	17	17	-	BrofL	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofL	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AgroB	910.15	154 ⁺	154 ⁺	154 ⁺	-	BrofM	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofM	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
Alalet	1.10	1.10	851.71	851.71	-	BrofN	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofN	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
Albony	56.15	52.15	52.15	52.15	-	BrofO	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofO	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
Alcohll	1.16	2115.26	2124.26	2124.26	-	BrofP	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofP	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
Alidus	16.16	11	11	11	-	BrofR	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofR	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AlidFd s	1.10	14	14	14	-	BrofS	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofS	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AlidGc	1.10	12	12	12	-	BrofT	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofT	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AlidGg	1.10	37	62	62	-	BrofU	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofU	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AlidRsh	1.16	477	476	476	-	BrofV	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofV	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AlkovCp	338.12	121 ⁺	121 ⁺	121 ⁺	-	BrofW	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofW	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
Allwost	32.12	121 ⁺	121 ⁺	121 ⁺	-	BrofX	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrofX	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AloteIt	53.23	121 ⁺	121 ⁺	121 ⁺	-	Brot	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	Brot	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
Alphar	52.24	121 ⁺	121 ⁺	121 ⁺	-	BrotC	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotC	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AlphMic	1821.64	578.64	578.64	578.64	-	BrotG	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotG	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
Alphal	67.7	67 ⁺	67 ⁺	67 ⁺	-	BrotH	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotH	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
Alot	1217.1	67 ⁺	67 ⁺	67 ⁺	-	BrotI	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotI	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
Altr	21.21	46.10	7 ⁺	7 ⁺	-	BrotJ	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotJ	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	44.17	241.17	241.17	241.17	-	BrotK	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotK	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	1.16	147.86	86 ⁺	86 ⁺	-	BrotL	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotL	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	1.16	253.54	54 ⁺	54 ⁺	-	BrotM	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotM	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	1.16	147.86	86 ⁺	86 ⁺	-	BrotN	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotN	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	1.16	253.54	54 ⁺	54 ⁺	-	BrotO	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotO	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	1.16	253.54	54 ⁺	54 ⁺	-	BrotP	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotP	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	1.16	253.54	54 ⁺	54 ⁺	-	BrotR	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotR	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	1.16	253.54	54 ⁺	54 ⁺	-	BrotS	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotS	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	1.16	253.54	54 ⁺	54 ⁺	-	BrotT	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotT	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	1.16	253.54	54 ⁺	54 ⁺	-	BrotV	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotV	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	1.16	253.54	54 ⁺	54 ⁺	-	BrotW	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotW	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	1.16	253.54	54 ⁺	54 ⁺	-	BrotX	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotX	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	1.16	253.54	54 ⁺	54 ⁺	-	BrotY	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotY	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	1.16	253.54	54 ⁺	54 ⁺	-	BrotZ	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	BrotZ	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	1.16	253.54	54 ⁺	54 ⁺	-	Brot	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	Brot	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	1.16	253.54	54 ⁺	54 ⁺	-	Brot	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	Brot	1.16	1.16	1.16	-
AmTrov	1.16	253.54	54 ⁺	54 ⁺	-	Brot	1.16	1.16	1.16						

(Continued on next page)

Frankfurt
West German stocks had a good week, the Commerzbank index rising 28 points from the previous Friday to close at 1,459.0. Observers said that the market did well after the Bundesbank dispelled uncertainty by lifting its discount from 5 to 7 percent.

Chemical stocks were off 1.80 Deutsche marks for the week to 252 D.M. and Bayer was down 1 to 211.70 D.M. Autos were irregular, while banks were strong.

Mutual Funds

Page 1 of 11

	With AB usage	With CC usage	Composite Group
SDS ₀ p	10.04	10.44	
Growth ₀	10.71	11.71	
InFd ₀	8.09	9.26	
NWP ₀ p	75.00	15.65	
T ₀ p	7.17	7.47	
USG ₀ p	10.04	10.45	
Value ₀	11.04	11.50	
Chatus ₁	6.97	7.27	
Chatus ₂	6.88	7.17	
Conn Mutual ₁			

4485	Govt uninc'd	16,90	11,62
1255	Grant	11,44	12,42
1123	Tar/Perf	11,44	12,42
1021	Confl Equities	9,37	9,61
1021	Equity	9,37	9,61
1251	Debt/ln	8,93	9,20
1251	US Govt	7,14	8,38
917	Debt/ln	7,14	8,38
917	Debt/ln	7,14	8,38
1735	CorporP	11,18	11,18
643	Counselors F.C.	41,42	42,42
643	Funding	10,02	NIL
2233	NY/Non	9,44	NIL
417	NY/Non	9,44	NIL
2233	NY/Non	9,44	NIL
218	City Govt uninc'd	9,44	NIL
1043	City Govt uninc'd	9,44	NIL

12.03	13.15	CrownFunds	9.67	9.67
		CrownOp	9.82	10.32
		Criterion Funds		
		Cmrc	8.94	9.31
		CvSec	9.30	9.30
		CrtG1	10.79	10.79
		CvIns	8.74	9.00
		InvQ1	9.11	9.54
		LowrV	9.67	9.52
		Pilot	8.85	9.00

1381	14.50	Qualit	5.49	10.12
1382	20.13	SumBil	10.49	19.74
1383	14.76	Tech	15.49	19.41
1384	14.97	USGV	8.68	9.11
1385	12.92	OnwardG	10.06	11.11
1386	14.21	DR Eot	10.41	13.61
1387	14.50	Dean Witter		
1388	21.08	Amval		
1389	14.50	CalTE	13.10	13.17
1390	11.43	CalTE	11.43	11.43
1391	11.22	Conv1	9.34	11.11
1392	14.27			

1342	1430	DeGrif	10.18	10.4
1343	1431	DeGh	19.20	19.2
1345	1432	GPplus	9.14	9.1
1351	1437	HiViD	12.30	13.0
1379	7.42	NYTF	12.71	13.0
117	7.42	NL	9.71	9.7
648	NL	NHPS	9.71	9.7
648	NL	Opin	9.71	9.7
1348	Funds.	SearT	9.17	9.1
458	458	AgT	10.93	10.9
1395	21.00	TaxE	9.22	9.2
1396	21.00	U	11.71	11.7

1497	1618	USGov't	10.71	9.77
1188	1200	U.S. Inv.	10.37	10.27
240	986	Vadpac	10.37	12.37
1223	N.L.	WildWri	10.39	14.23
7.15				
Delaware Group:				
		Cecir	10.44	17.97
		Decit	10.58	11.41
		Delow	10.58	15.77
		Delco	14.35	15.61
		Delchi	14.35	15.61
		Delha	14.35	15.61

111	HL	OTCG P	9.85	9.9
112	HL	Destini	27.11	27.1
113	HL	Destini	12.30	
114	HL	Dimensional Fds:	18.21	
115	HL	Small	8.15	NI
116	HL	Find	101.71	NI
117	HL	Japco	28.90	NI
118	HL	UKing	26.43	NI
119	HL	DC Div	25.48	NI
120	HL	Dodge Cr Bl	25.48	NI
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19	24.50	NL	D3C ₄ S ₁	32.75
19	7.00	NL	D3C ₄ x C	34.52
19	10.40	NL	D3C ₄ T ₄	10.25
19	10.40	NL	D3C ₄ T ₅	11.44
19	16.12	NL	Drewel Burmester	
19	16.12	NL	Burm	20.32
19	16.12	NL	D3 BD 1	10.71
19	16.12	NL	D3C ₄ T ₁	9.76
19	16.12	NL	D3T ₁	11.74
19	16.12	NL	D3C ₄ T ₂	9.49
19	16.12	NL	D3C ₄ T ₃	9.95
19	16.12	NL	D3C ₄ T ₄	12.12
19	16.12	NL	D3C ₄ T ₅	12.50

pp	29.89	NC	10.54	11.18
pp	11.82	NL	14.75	N
pp	11.49	NL	9.95	N
pp	14.12	NL	16.98	N
pp	11.24	NL	14.98	N
pp	11.84	NL	14.27	14.9
pp	12.61	NC	15.25	N
pp	12.65	NC	11.01	N
pp	9.22	NL	24.14	N
pp	12.65	NC	14.55	N
pp	12.65	NC	14.55	N

11.25	NL	Shint	10.35	N
Penman		StrAg	12.57	N
8.8	NL	Strinc	25.84	N
12.25	NL	Striv	12.95	N
14.25	NL	Tar	19.15	N
16.75	NL	Thrd	12.00	N
8.75	NL	UsG	3.91	N
10.95	NL	Uten	12.61	N
9.50	NL	Vence		N
		EMX		N
		Eston		N

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MONDAY SPORTS

SIDELINES

Age Limit of 23 Set for Olympic Soccer

ZURICH (AP) — The International Football Federation, the ruling body of world soccer, Saturday set an age limit of 23 on players competing on Olympic teams.

The rule, which will apply for the first time at the Barcelona Games in 1992, says that "all players who are not older than 23 in year in which the Olympic Games are held are eligible to play in the Olympic Football Tournament."

The decision automatically cancels all previous conditions for Olympic eligibility, including amendments adopted in 1986 that barred all European and South American players who had played in World Cup tournaments. FIFA always has been against a wide-open Olympic tournament on the grounds that it would detract from the World Cup, which is the federation's major source of revenue.

Kookaburra III Wins 12-Meter Crown

LULEA, Sweden (AP) — Kookaburra III of Australia, the boat that lost to Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes in last year's America's Cup, swept Bengal III of Japan on Saturday to win the World 12-meter yacht championship.

Peter Gilmore, the backup helmsman last year on Kookaburra III, skippered the boat to victories of 2 minutes, two seconds and 2:27 in the best-of-three series in the Gulf of Bothnia, just south of the Arctic Circle.

The boat, which dominated the 10-day championship, never trailed in the light breezes. It won the starts of both races and had substantial leads by the first mark of the 12-nautical-mile course.

It was the second straight year that Bengal III, formerly named Australia III, lost in the finals. Last year it was beaten by Kiwi Magic, of New Zealand, off Sardinia. New Zealand, preparing for the America's Cup challenge, did not enter a boat this year.

Australians Lose Top Event In Surprising Henley Finals

The Associated Press

UNIVERSITY OF GALWAY was disqualified in the Thames Cup after a clash of blades with Thames Rowing Club.

• The U.S. Olympic four from the Penn Athletic Rowing Association collided with the boom in the Stewards' Cup, had to stop, and was easily beaten by the Leander crew.

• The Silver Goblets and the Nickalls' Cup each were won by Americans, Ted Swinford and John Riley, respectively.

• Australia's under-23 squad, in the colors of Mercantile Rowing Club, equaled the course record for the Ladies' Plate by beating the Leander crew by a length.

• The coxless four of the Australian Olympic Squad, rowing in the colors of Melbourne University and the University of Queensland, also came from behind to win, taking the ball back Sunday in Sydney. Nick Farr-Jones, Australia's captain, looked on anxiously from the left. The All Blacks — rugby's 1987 World Cup winners — beat the Wallabies, 32-7, in the first of three tests. Wing John Kirwan set a New Zealand career record of 20 tries by scoring two of his team's five.

The Australians, who won three trophies, had been solid favorites for the Grand Challenge Cup race and started well to lead by half a length to the mile (1.6 kilometers) mark. But they were overtaken in the last 100 yards (90 meters) by the British crew.

Other surprises:

• The Irish eight from the Uni-

Prost Wins France Grand Prix

The Associated Press

LE CASTELLET, France — Alain Prost of France won his 32d Formula One race, capturing the French Grand Prix here Sunday. It was another 1-2 finish for the McLaren-Hondas, as Ayrton Senna of Italy was sixth in a Benetton-Ford, the first of the non-turbo finishers.

The Ferraris of Michele Alboreto of Italy and Gerhard Berger were third and fourth, respectively. Only Alboreto was on the same lap as Prost and Senna at the end.

Prost covered the 80 laps on the 3.8-kilometer (2.35-mile) Paul Ricard circuit in 1 hour, 37 minutes, 37.328 seconds. He averaged 187.482 kph for the 305 kilometers.

Prost, the pole sitter, held the lead for the first 36 laps but lost it after tire changes to Senna. On the 61st lap, however, he took advantage of lapsing cars and passed Senna when the Brazilian was slightly blocked by Italian Pierluigi Martini. Prost darted inside on a curve and took the lead.

"One car was blocking the way and [Senna] went wide. I was a little quicker and beat very late," Prost said.

"It was a good move, and he came through," Senna said. "Martini, unfortunately, didn't do a good job there, because when you are one or two laps behind you should make life easier for the cars behind you."

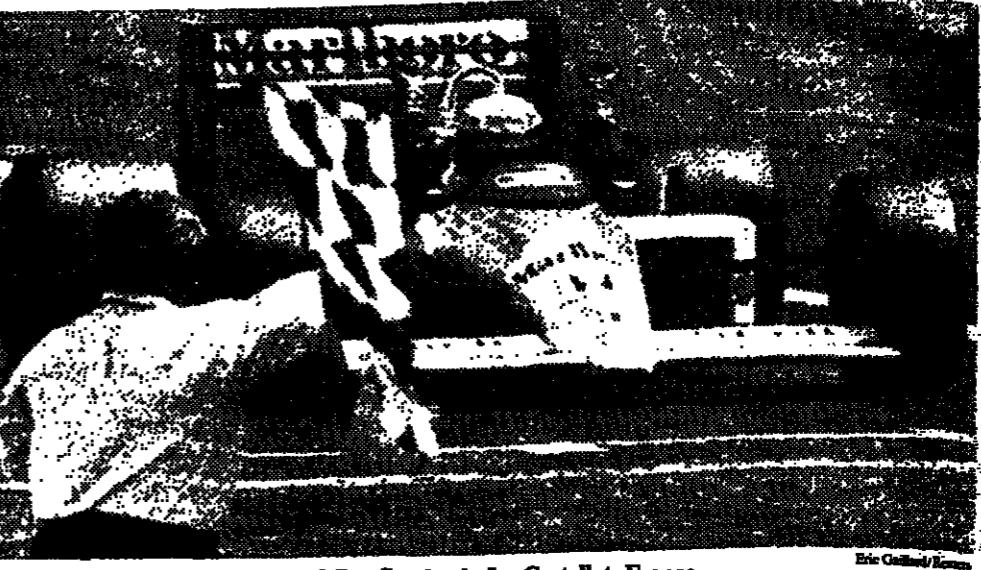
Prost stretched the lead to 2.62 seconds after 74 laps. Senna, however, eased off and dropped further

behind after that, the margin growing by seconds in the last five laps.

Defending world champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil finished fifth in a Lotus-Honda, while Alessandro Nannini of Italy was sixth in a Benetton-Ford, the first of the non-turbo finishers.

McLaren-Hondas have won all seven Formula One races this year with Prost taking four and Senna the other three. It was the fifth 1-2 finish for the team. Prost widened his lead in the driver standings; he has 54 points, while Senna has 39.

Next Sunday's race in Silverstone, England, will mark the halfway point of the season. McLaren-Hondas are looking to sweep the entire schedule of 16 races; the McLaren team won 12 races in 1984, an all-time record.



Alain Prost, taking the checkered flag Sunday in Le Castellet, France. (AP Wirephoto)

Rookie U.S. Cyclist Is Enjoying Christmas in July

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

LA BAULE, France — As expected, a highly regarded American rode with the PDM team as the Tour de France, the world's premier bicycle race, warmed up Sunday in Brittany.

But he was not Greg LeMond, who won the professional road race championship in 1983 and the Tour de France in 1986. Instead, it was Andy Bishop, who was riding with a club in Tucson, Arizona, as recently as 1983. Not even racing — just riding socially.

Who would have thought that LeMond, the Dutch team's leader, would be replaced by a first-year professional?

"I wouldn't have thought it," admitted the 23-year-old Bishop with a small laugh. "One reason I was glad to be with PDM the beginning of the year was that I wouldn't have to ride the tour."

"Here I am, though. I don't know the race, but all the riders on our team say I'm ready. I'm strong enough, I ride well enough. So that gives me confidence."

Riders on other teams also speak

highly of Bishop, who stands 5-foot-10% (1.78 meters) and weighs 156 pounds (70 kilograms). "He's real strong and determined, very savvy," said Andy Hampsten of 7-Eleven, the American team in the tour. "Bishop's a good rider, a competitor," agreed Ron Kiefel, also of 7-Eleven.

Bishop got his first taste of action Sunday as the riders competed

in a short "preface" on a raw, rainy and windswept day in the seaside resort of La Baule. The race, a five-kilometer (3.1-mile) team time trial that ended in a one-kilometer sprint by one rider from each of the 22 teams, did not count in the official standings and was held mainly to fulfill obligations to the sponsoring region.

Bishop won his place on the nine-man PDM team partly because of injuries to other riders. These included an infected tendon in the right shin that obliged LeMond to withdraw from the tour while he continues his slow comeback from an accidental shooting in 1986.

"It wasn't only injuries that gave Andy his place on the team," explained the PDM manager, Jan Gisbers. "He earned it. We wanted to bring a couple of young riders, promising riders, to the tour to give them experience. We think a lot of Andy and expect him to do well."

Doing well in the Tour de France is, of course, relative. For LeMond it would have meant finishing in the first three when the race ends in Paris on July 24. For Bishop, just learning — and perhaps finishing the 3,284-kilometer (2,040-mile) race — would be enough, according to team thinking.

Bishop's goals are somewhat higher. "I'm not expecting to win the race this year," he joked. "I want to ride the best I can, obviously. But I'm really confident about doing well in some stages. My role

is to do a lot of team work, helping the top men, chasing down breakaways, going with anything loose, anything dangerous."

This work by lesser riders allows a team's leader to concentrate on monitoring his rivals instead of expending energy by following each breakaway. Occasionally, if nobody in a breakaway ranks high in the overall time standings, it is allowed to proceed without a mass chase.

Bishop is aware of these tactics. "I'm new. I'm not a threat, and so if I'm in a group of five or six and nobody matters and the pack lets us go . . ." He left the sentence unfinished, enjoying its Hollywood resonance.

His entire story, in fact, seems to have sprung from a movie.

Few other riders, for example, can say they have a college degree, especially one in physics. Bishop gained his in 1986 from the University of Arizona in Tucson, where he has lived for six years.

After working in a bicycle shop in Washington, D.C., in the summer of 1984, Bishop returned to college and decided that he liked cycling with friends so much that he should join a club.

"I joined my local club just to ride with people," he remembered.

"My trainer said, 'You should race,' so I said, 'O.K., I'll race.' And I did well, started winning and it grew from there."

By 1986 he had won so many races that he was invited to join the U.S. national team. His major victories as an amateur were two

stages in the Tour of l'Orne in France and a stage of the 1987 Peace Race, which is run in Eastern Europe and is considered the world's toughest amateur race.

Last fall he rode in the Tour of the European Community and finished in the top 10 in three daily stages. At the race's farewell banquet he met LeMond, who won the race in 1981 when it was called the Tour of l'Avenir.

"I had an offer to turn pro with a Belgian team," Bishop said. "I even spoke to him — if he thought it was a good team for me. He didn't and said, 'I thought a Dutch team would be better and that he'd see me go.'"

"I'm not for Helen Wills Moody."

"Winning is such a special feeling," said Bishop. "I was confident before the match, but the first set made me very angry. I just wanted to win in a long time, to show I could do much better than I was."

"I'm not for her topspin," said Bishop, easily the most intimidating player in the field.

All Blacks Confirm Rugby Primacy

New Zealand's captain, Wayne Shelford, had reason to remain calm while watching his scrumhalf, Bruce Deans, fire the ball back Sunday in Sydney. Nick Farr-Jones, Australia's captain, looked on anxiously from the left. The All Blacks —

rugby's 1987 World Cup winners — beat the Wallabies, 32-7, in the first of three tests. Wing John Kirwan set a New Zealand career record of 20 tries by scoring two of his team's five.

The All Blacks, who won three

trophies, had been solid favorites for the Grand Challenge Cup race and started well to lead by half a length to the mile (1.6 kilometers) mark. But they were overtaken in the last 100 yards (90 meters) by the British crew.

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• The U.S. Olympic four from the Penn Athletic Rowing Association collided with the boom in the Stewards' Cup, had to stop, and was easily beaten by the Leander crew.

• The Silver Goblets and the Nickalls' Cup each were won by Americans, Ted Swinford and John Riley, respectively.

• Australia's under-23 squad, in the colors of Mercantile Rowing Club, equaled the course record for the Ladies' Plate by beating the Leander crew by a length.

• The coxless four of the Australian Olympic Squad, rowing in the colors of Melbourne University and the University of Queensland, also came from behind to win, taking the ball back Sunday in Sydney. Nick Farr-Jones, Australia's captain, looked on anxiously from the left. The All Blacks —

rugby's 1987 World Cup winners — beat the Wallabies, 32-7, in the first of three tests. Wing John Kirwan set a New Zealand career record of 20 tries by scoring two of his team's five.

The All Blacks, who won three

trophies, had been solid favorites for the Grand Challenge Cup race and started well to lead by half a length to the mile (1.6 kilometers) mark. But they were overtaken in the last 100 yards (90 meters) by the British crew.

Other surprises:

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The Torch Is Passed As Graf Takes Title

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service

WIMBLEDON, England — As she stood at the umpire's chair during the postmatch ceremony, Martina Navratilova could have closed her eyes and recited all the parts by heart. It was the ninth time she had played a major role in the service of Wimbledon pomp and circumstance, having become as much of a fixture on Center Court as Duke and Duchess of Kent.

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Grat

noted for her topspin

forehand, easily the most intimi-

ating shot among the women. Unlike the patty-cake baseliners of the previous generation, she plays aggressively from the backcourt, overpowering other baseliners, discouraging serve-and-volleyers with buggy-whip passing shots.

But she's more than a one-shot player. In the past year, Graf's serve has become formidable and she is developing a better-than-average net game. Her backhand, which Navratilova tried to exploit, is considered her weakness, although it is her strength, although it is her strength.

Navratilova sliced her serve and ground strokes to Graf's backhand in the first set, just as she had in last year's final. The strategy began to pay off as Navratilova broke in the 10th and 12th games to win the set.

When Navratilova broke in the second game of the second set to lead, 2-0, the match appeared to be over. Graf's shoulders sagged; she looked defeated. Navratilova was all clenched fist and swagger.

But Graf broke back in the third game, hitting two service-returns winners on her forehand. That was to be the turning point: Navratilova never held serve again.

It was like trying to stop a runaway train. Graf won nine games in a row, taking the second set and building a 3-0 lead in the final one. Navratilova did not have any answers. Graf was playing in that hurry-up, no-nonsense manner of hers, and when Navratilova paused to wipe a few raindrops from her glasses, the crowd booted, thinking she was stalling. "I was so angry," she said. "I wasn't stalling. I was trying to see."

Navratilova broke Graf in the fourth game, giving her a glimmer of hope, but then it rained and any momentum disappeared. "I saw her in the locker room and she was so down," Graf said. "I



Steffi Graf on Saturday: "Winning is such a special feeling."

thought. "If she's going to play like she looks, she can't win."

Sure enough, when play resumed after a 44-minute delay, Graf broke Navratilova again, moving around the court as if she were on springs. She held serve and then broke once more to close out the match, aided by two double faults. At match point, she whipped a backhand return winner that clipped the net as it went past Navratilova.

An official showed Graf how to hold the trophy in the traditional display to the photographers and crowd. Navratilova watched, mustering a smile, fingering the runner-up's far smaller plate.

In the past, she had stood at Center Court, holding up the winner's large silver plate, likening her collection to chinaware. She wanted to add to her service of eight, she said.

Graf will make that goal difficult to attain. She showed during this Wimbledon that she will be as tough to beat on grass as on any other surface.

"Steffi is a super player and a nice human being," Navratilova said. "If she can keep winning, great. It's possible I can win Wimbledon again — I would love to win it one more time. But you can't be greedy. Eight ain't so bad, you know."

Becker, Edberg Start, Stop As Rain Besets Men's Final

By John Feinstein
Washington Post Service

WIMBLEDON, England — Sunday was supposed to be a day for royalty at Wimbledon: Princess Diana and the new men's singles champion, either Boris Becker or Stefan Edberg. But the princess never made it to Center Court. Edberg and Becker did, but only briefly. They began play at 6:33 P.M., more than four hours late, and got in five games in 22 minutes before the rain began again.

Edberg was leading 3-2 when play was suspended, having broken Becker in the second game of the match only to be broken back in the fifth. Play is to resume Monday morning at 11.

Some days at Wimbledon the rain comes and goes and you can sneak in some tennis between the drops. But not Sunday. The barometric pressure was the lowest it has been in London since 1956; it never rained hard, but it rained and rained and rained.

The weather forecast for Monday and Tuesday is similar to Sunday's. Becker was the youngest Wimbledon champion, as they were saying around the grounds Sunday afternoon, and before this one's over he may be the oldest. And the wettest.

Delays have been the norm to Becker since Friday. He had to wait until after 6 P.M. to start his semifinal against Ivan Lendl and then, after three sets, had to wait until Saturday to finish because of darkness. Even then there were two rain delays before Becker finished the match in the fourth set.

Adding to the suspense was Lendl's saving eight match points — five of them on Saturday. But on the ninth, Becker bombed a forehand return at his feet and then moved in on a weak half-volley for the forehand winner that ended 21 hours of suspense, 6-4, 6-3, 7-6 (10-8), 6-4. The actual play took 3

hours 47 minutes. The waiting, first Friday night and then through two rain delays Saturday, made everyone a little crazy.

Sunday marked the first time since 1972 that the men's singles final did not finish on the scheduled

day. Then, the final was scheduled on Saturday and Stan Smith and Ilie Nastase were forced to play their final on Sunday. The last time play did not finish on the final weekend was in 1963, when the women's singles final was played on Monday.

Becker and Edberg last played

each other three weeks ago in the Queen's Club final, a best-of-three

match won by Becker in three sets.

It was the first time the two of them

had played on grass. In all, Becker

has a 9-4 record against Edberg and he has a remarkable 23-2 record at Wimbledon. His two losses — the answer to a good trivia question —

were to Bill Scanlon in 1984 and Peter Doohan in 1987.

The latter defeat haunted Becker

for the last year. "It changed my life," Becker said. "It taught me that I am a human being, that I am not invincible, not even at Wimbledon. The feeling I had after that match was one I don't want to have ever again. Winning this tournament again is very important to me. The first two times I won Wimbledon I didn't really understand how hard it is to do. Now, I do."

Edberg understands. Although

he is only 22, he has been in the top

10 for four years and has won

two Australian Opens. But in the

two biggest events, Wimbledon and the U.S. Open, he has been a perennial semifinalist — and no more — until now. His comeback from two sets down against Miroslav Meier on Friday may quiet critics who have said he is too placid to win when it matters most.

"I think it will help his confidence a lot," Becker said. "I think in the past, Stefan had had trouble winning in big matches. But winning like that, when he was so far behind, may change that for him."

Winning Wimbledon changes a person's life. Becker knows that. Edberg may find that out soon — if he ever gets to play.

There are several other finals still



Bob Dorn/Boris Becker
Now he understands.

to be played in addition to the men's

singles. The men's doubles be-

tween Stefan Graf-Gabriela Sabatini

and the Soviet team of Larisa Sav-

chenko-Natalia Zvereva was a 1-all in

the first set when play was stopped.

The mixed doubles still has a

a semifinal to play — John Fitzger-

ald-Elizabeth Smylie vs. Zina Gar-

son-Rherwood Stewart, the win-

ners to play Kelly Jones and

Gretchen Mager in the final.

There are also junior singles and

doubles finals still to be played.

Morris and Tigers Pounded by Angels in 10-4 Rout

Ryan, who accomplished the feat

DETROIT — Chili Davis drove

in four runs and had one of three

California home runs off Jack Morris

in the first three innings as the Angels routed the Detroit Tigers 10-4 here on Sunday.

Kirk McCaskill, the winning pitcher, allowed two unearned runs and eight hits in 7 1/3 innings. The unearned runs were the result of errors by the worst fielding team in the American League. The Angels have committed 77 errors in 80 games.

Morris was pounded for six runs and seven hits in 23 innings. The right-hander has the most victories in the major leagues in the 1980s, but he has won just four of his last 20 starts at Tiger Stadium.

The Angels scored four runs on four hits in the third inning, including successive homers by Davis, a three-run shot, and George Hendrick for a 6-1 lead. Bob Boone hit a solo homer in the second.

California's Dick Schofield started the game with a single, stole second and scored on Johnny Ray's double. An error by Schofield, the Angels' shortstop, set up a run in the bottom of the first, with Darrell Evans hitting an RBI single.

Boone's third home run of the season gave the Angels a 2-1 lead in the second. Wally Joyner and Brian Downing singled in the third inning and Davis drove them in with his 10th homer of the season, hit over the center-field screen. Hendrick followed with his second homer.

Ray and Joyner singled off Eric King in the fourth, Davis doubled Ray home and Joyner scored on a wild pitch for an 8-1 lead. In the bottom of the fourth, Luis Salazar doubled and scored when Hendrick, the left-fielder, booted Dave Bergman's single.

California scored two runs off Mike Henneman in the ninth, one on an RBI single by Boone, and Detroit scored twice off Bryan Harvey in the bottom of the inning on Pat Sheridan's two-run double.

The setback was only the seventh for the Tigers in their last 24 games.

Mariners 7, Indians 6: In Cleveland, Mario Diaz, a rookie, drove in three runs and Mike Schoeler defused a rally in the eighth inning as Seattle handed the Indians their seventh loss in eight games.

Scott Bankhead, the Seattle starter, gave up four runs and six hits in six innings. Mike Schoeler pitched a perfect 1 1/3 innings for his third save.

Diaz, recalled Friday from the minor leagues, went 7-11 with 11 RBIs in the three-game series against the Indians.

Phillies 5, Astros 2: In Philadelphia, Rick Wise, a 24-year-old right-hander, pitched a one-hitter and got 10 strikeouts in 7 1/3 innings.

Wise, who had been 0-4 with a 5.40 ERA in his previous 10 starts, got 10 strikeouts in 7 1/3 innings.

Phillies 5, Reds 3: In Philadelphia, Mike Scott, a 24-year-old right-hander, pitched a one-hitter and got 10 strikeouts in 7 1/3 innings.

Phillies 5, Expos 4: In Montreal, Ron Gant hit a home run with one out in the 15th to help Atlanta end a six-game losing skid. Gant hit a 3-2 pitch by Jones with the bases loaded enabled the Giants to

The Reds went ahead 1-0 in the fourth on Paul O'Neill's eighth home run of the season, a blast into the right-field seats.

SUNDAY BASEBALL

Davis doubled off Kevin Gross,

the Phillies starter, to give the Reds

a 3-2 lead in the fifth. Chris Sabo

started the inning with a double

and scored on a double by Kal

and scored on a double by Kal

Making Much Of Fallen Trees

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The hurricane that uprooted so many trees last autumn provided a windfall of timber, some of it picked up by craftsmen, much by scavengers. At Kew Gardens the losses were heavy but most appropriate person was chosen to make use of the leavings: the furniture designer John Makepeace.

Makepeace was the obvious choice because his interests go beyond design to conservation and utilization of woodlands.

"That may be one reason why Kew specifically invited us to make the furniture," says Makepeace, a solid and rather solemn

the bean family, and an American walnut that Kew visitors knew well and loved.

"Of course we can buy Ameri-

can walnut in this country but

we be able to take this tree which

everyone has loved and put it into

a place where it will be seen in

another form has really excited us all.

Makepeace, 49, uses the word

"we" to refer to the craftsmen he

has gathered in Parnham House

in Dorset, a stately Elizabethan

house remodeled by Nash that

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ing of dogs there is said to have

prompted Conan Doyle to write

"The Hound of the Baskervilles"

and then an old people's home.

Makepeace bought it in 1976 and

has converted it into an exhibition

and study center, as well as a

workshop and school.

He uses as much British-grown

timber as he can — oak, ash, ches-

ter, robinia, holly, burr elm, ripple

sycamore, yew — and the planks

are left to season naturally, at

least a year for each inch of thick-

ness. Colors painted on the ends

of the planks date the year in

which they were saved.

In 1976 Makepeace founded

his School for Craftsmen in



Furniture maker-designer John Makepeace with a side table made of burr oak and burr elm.

MARY BLUME

man in round eyeglasses. "We are unusual in that our interests bridge from the growing of trees and the importance of woodland in the rural landscape through to turn it into something of very high quality in the marketplace."

The furniture Makepeace will build for Kew will go into its new Sir Joseph Banks building. The fallen trees that most intrigue him are the Fagoda tree, a member of

the bean family, and an American

walnut that Kew visitors knew

well and loved.

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